

## WAR NOT YET OVER, SAYS WICKERSHAM

Reminds Liberty Loan Workers We Still Have Army of 1,500,000 Abroad.

SEES HARD TASK AHEAD

Addresses Metropolitan Canvass Committee in Bankers Club.

In an address yesterday in the Bankers Club before the Metropolitan Canvass Committee of the Government Loan Organization of the Second Federal Reserve District, George W. Wickersham, former Attorney-General of the United States, compared the small sacrifices which the United States made to those of the other countries allied in the war against Germany. He declared that greater efforts are needed on the part of all Liberty Loan workers if the Victory Liberty Loan is to have the success that characterized the previous Liberty Loan.

"I am inclined to think," he said, "that you have before you a much greater and more serious task than any 'pitch battle' that was ever called into the game."

"We are living now in a most anomalous time. Theoretically we are in a state of war; practically we are in a state of apathy. It is useless to attempt to analyze the reasons which contribute toward this condition, but the fact is that when on the 11th of November last the armistice was signed the United States made up its mind that the war was over. Somewhat the same impression existed in other countries, but not so completely, because the European countries are nearer the sound of recent hostilities and more immediately concerned with the possibilities of renewed trouble than we."

"They could not drop everything and go about their business as we have done. Their resources of national wealth were not as inexhaustible as ours. Our territory has not been overrun and devastated by the Hun and our losses, serious as they were, and to be remembered as they must always be, were negligible in comparison with those which every other country engaged in the struggle suffered."

"You have got to go out and address in the first instance a rather apathetic community, a community in which everybody says, 'Well, the war is over. We're going to provide \$5,000,000,000 by taxes, isn't that enough?'"

"You will have to describe to them in language which will carry conviction the exact facts, which is that when our efforts were approaching the peak the great German machine crumbled and we found ourselves confronted with new problems equally difficult but totally different from those addressed before. We had prepared a tremendous programme of work which now we must carry out."

"The war is not yet over. When I say that the war is not over I mean that the solution of the problems of the world is by no means over. We have at the present time one and a half million troops in France. We have 500,000 men in the naval service. It will be a long time before the United States can withdraw all troops from Europe. We have become responsible over there for the final outcome of peace."

SEN. WALKER SAYS

HE'LL SUE HEARST

Objects to Being Called 'Democratic Bag Man.'

Special Dispatch to THE SUN.

ALBANY, April 9.—Senator James J. Walker, Democrat, of New York, rising to a question of personal privilege on the floor of the Senate, served notice to-day that he intends to sue William R. Hearst and the New York American for terming him the "democratic bag man" and declared that he would sue them for the same reason.

Senator Walker made a vitriolic attack on Mr. Hearst, pointing out that the New York American charges 30 cents an agate line and the New York Evening Journal 75 cents an agate line for legal advertising, while the legal rate is only 12 cents a line, and showing that on seventeen advertisements the American's rate would net \$11,165, while the legal rate would net only \$455.

"Where is the graft?" asked Senator Walker. "Mr. Hearst got it. He is the man who preaches honesty. He says I come from the poorest district in New York. That district is rich in honor as compared with him. The district is rich because he does not live there."

Senator Walker said he had been told by friends that he was braving political death and drawing the Hearst fire upon himself by answering the attacks, but he said:

"I'd rather say good-by to the Senators around this circle than stand for his statements. I want them to open up my record since the first day I came here. I stopped them from sticking their hands into the pockets of and robbing widows, orphans and children who have been left small estates."

As to his bills being in favor of Phil Donohue, secretary of Tammany Hall, Senator Walker declared that Mr. Donohue is in the advertising business, but can get no additional gain from the passage of the bills, although he might have billions of money by taking the advertising away from the Hearst papers. Senator Walker showed that his bills had been approved by the New York County Bar Association, the State Bar Association and the New York County Lawyers Association.

3,034 U. S. MEN LOST LIMBS.

Arm Amputations Were 600; 1,708 Leg Cases.

More than 3,000 soldiers received wounds requiring amputation of one or more limbs. The New York Medical Journal states that the number is 3,034, of whom 2,608 are leg or arm cases.

Of these approximately 600 are arm amputations and 1,708 are leg amputations. The remaining 726 cases are of hands, feet and two or more fingers.

Not all of these men require special training to enable them to make a living.

In the main, those who require re-education on account of leg or arm amputations are farmers and artisans whose trade required great activity, carpenters, teamsters and structural iron workers.

Florida Senate Indorses League.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., April 9.—The Florida Senate passed to-day a resolution endorsing the principles of the League of Nations and the peace efforts of President Wilson and his co-workers in Paris.

## Mortgage Money For You

There is considerable real estate activity just now.

Perhaps you need a loan to finance some new purchase of real estate.

Perhaps you want to borrow money on your present property so that you can take advantage of a bargain in other real estate.

In either event, we have money to lend on improved property in any Borough of Greater New York.

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO.

Capital \$5,000,000  
Surplus \$11,000,000

170 Broadway, 12th W. 12th St., 270 E. 14th St.,  
115 Nassau Street, Brooklyn  
320 Fifth St., Jamaica 67 Jackson Ave., L. I. City  
50 Bay Street, St. George, Staten Island

## HULBERT OPPOSES NEW PORT TREATY

Urges Instead Widening of Piers in North River Below Chelsea.

Instead of the port treaty Murray Hulbert, Commissioner of Docks and Ferries, urged yesterday reconstruction of the West Side waterfront from Chelsea Village down with wider piers and the reestablishment of the old Dock Board which Gov. Odell wiped out. He also favored the vehicular tunnel project.

Mr. Hulbert spoke at a luncheon of the Board of Trade, at which resolutions were adopted lodging a protest with the city against the telephone service and opposing the new State income tax bill. The first resolution provided for an appeal to the Postmaster-General if the city is unable to restore the telephone service to normal efficiency.

In expressing his opposition to the port treaty Mr. Hulbert said the difficulties in the way of making any changes in it after adoption would put barriers in the way of improving harbor facilities. It would be necessary to get the consent of the majority of the New York and the New Jersey Legislatures to any alterations, and that would consume considerable time. Mr. Hulbert insisted that he would continue his opposition, although he has been named a member of the joint port commission.

New York must be on the watch, he said, as New Jersey concerns will draw the port business to their side. One corporation has bought forty-six acres fronting on Newark Bay, where it is proposed to make wharves and pier improvements costing \$25,000.

"We must watch what is going on on the other side of the river," Mr. Hulbert said. "There are many other companies who may become tired of the delays here and will be won over."

In asking for another pier board Mr. Hulbert said the sinking fund has been a stumbling block in the way of Dock Commissioners for years. A concern making application for a lease or improvement has to apply first to the engineer, and the request then is passed on to the sinking fund commission by which it is considered in course. Mr. Hulbert said the water front situation was about that which would exist in Manhattan if business had to be carried on without using the subway. The present system of harbor management he described as antiquated.

Ludwig Nielsen interrupted to inquire if the opposition to the Gravesend Bay improvement was not caused by the "Jahodny" of Manhattan for "Isnot" Manhattan against anything that will aid the borough churches?" he asked.

"I live in Manhattan, and I'm not opposed to the improvement, and I'm not jealous," Mr. Hulbert answered.

"Charles J. Maclean offered the resolution for improvement in the telephone service. A special committee was appointed to consider forming an organization for the improvement of channels and terminals in the harbor."

Hulbert on Port Commission.

Special Dispatch to THE SUN.

ALBANY, April 9.—Murray Hulbert of New York was appointed to-day a member of the New York commission to investigate port conditions in New York Harbor.

By Gov. Smith, Mr. Hulbert, an announcement from the Executive Department, "has made an extensive study of the needs of the port of New York and in relation to its development and to enable it to continue its supremacy among the cities of the world."

Gen. Leonard Wood, to whom he gave details of the situation in China, resulted in his employment in the intelligence department of the Philippine constabulary. This service was followed by a protracted jaunt through China and the South Seas, his return to California and, in 1910, his enlistment in Madero's army. His lieutenant-colonelcy resulted from service in fighting at Agua Prieta, Naco and the Yaqui River. Another enlistment in the United States Army followed, but he deserted at Fort Bliss from the quartermaster's corps and was repairing machine guns for Gen. Urbina at Torreon, Mexico, when the European war broke out.

An application to the German Consul for transportation to Germany to enter the army was fruitless, so Bode made his way to Denmark, eventually reaching the eastern front, where he fought under Field Marshal von Mackensen at Grodno, Sawville, Kalvaria and from Jarawia to Brestelovia, being twice wounded and receiving the Iron Cross May 19, 1915.

The Austrian service medal for bravery.

In the fall of that year he was summoned to Berlin and assigned to the intelligence department. After having his photograph taken 700 marks were given him and he was ordered to report to the German Consul at 11 Broadway, New York.

It was shortly before he sailed from Copenhagen on board the steamship Friedrich III, that he called at the American Embassy, a fact which he refused to acknowledge.

The Friedrich III, left for New York October 15, 1915, with Bode listed under the name of William Reed. The Prince and Princess von Hattenfeld were also passengers. Upon arriving here Bode at once received \$2,218 from the German Consul and started the same night on a steamer for San Francisco, whence he went to the Far East. Three months later he was on his way back to California on board the American steamship Maru, when a Russian General, who was a fellow passenger, became suspicious of him. So Bode went ashore at Honolulu, catching another liner two weeks later.

He was next sent to Madrid, Spain, where he found himself under the surveillance of the allied secret service.

His Work in Mexico.

On July 19, 1916, acting on orders from Berlin, Bode obtained a Spanish passport under the name of Rafael Rodriguez Gomez and boarded the "Maria Christina" for Vera Cruz, via Havana.

"I then proceeded to Mexico City," said Bode in his testimony before the court-martial, "and reported to the military attaché, Dr. Magnus. I also met Ambassador von Eckhardt, and we talked plans over and he told me to wait the arrival of other agents because he disagreed with instructions I had from Berlin and was not sure of my identity. My instructions were to blow up the oil fields at Tampico and to embroil the United States into war with Mexico."

"Finally agents arrived from the States—Capt. Hinz, formerly captain of the Hamburg-American Line, and Capt. Niekler, who had been in the blockade of Cuba to Baltimore in 1914, who is at present chief of the secret service at Mexico City, with Dr. Brown, once a surgeon on the German cruiser "Torpedero" as his assistant. It was then agreed I was the most capable man to carry out a project in the United States to blow up the Laguna Dam and destroy the railroad bridge at Yuma."

"Then came the opportunity for which I had been waiting, giving me a chance to connect with the United States Government. My instructions were to proceed to Yuma and settle there to live. I was to obtain pictures of the bridge and supposed trenches and artillery emplacements and wire entanglements on the American side of the border."

When Bode arrived at La Bolas, at the mouth of the Colorado River, he was arrested by the Carranzista troops. He was later released and reached Padaranos, where a German resident told him the Mexicans were about to ship him across the border, on suspicion that he was an American spy. Eventually Bode crossed the line himself because he testified, "I saw they were still bent on murdering people." He was first taken to San Diego and later brought to Governors Island for trial.

His sentence was passed March 30. Bode, who at various times has been known as Herbert Wilson and Henry Wilson, was convicted of violating the Ninety-sixth Article of War in acting as a secret agent and emissary of the German Government at Ensenada, Mexico, about April 6, 1917.

The court-martial found him not guilty of charges of attempting to elicit information regarding the movements, numbers and disposition of American armed forces, ships, air craft and war material from Frederick Sinniger and Sidney Smith, the American Consul at Guaymas and Esmerado, and of attempting to induce William Jacobs and Birger Carlson to become German emissaries.

ARMIES OF GERMS

A clogged intestinal tract can raise an army of germs overnight. A wineglassful of PLUTO Water is the promptest, surest way of freeing the system of these disease-breeding. PLUTO is always effective. Unlike ordinary laxatives, it does not lose its efficacy through continued use—if nature doesn't work, PLUTO invariably will.

Bottled at French Lick Springs, Ind., and for sale at your druggist, club, hotels, cafes and on trains.

Your Physician Prescribes It

AMERICA'S PHYSIC

## SPY IS CONVICTED BY MRS. GERARD

Continued from First Page.

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## PASTOR, 'CALLED ON CARPET,' ROUTS FOES

Newark Flock O. K.'s Accused Divine; Increases Pay.

The board of elders of the Clinton Avenue Presbyterian Church in Newark Tuesday night, and had the pastor, the Rev. Joseph E. Polson, up on charges of conduct unbecoming a preacher. They charged, among others, the following misdemeanors against the div. Polson:

That he conducted prayer meetings without an opening prayer.

That he does not prepare his sermons before coming into the pulpit.

That he allowed the young folks to dance in the church chapel.

That he does not adhere to the Bible. That he has been lax in discipline regarding amusement.

That he has paid too much attention to the social side of his work, and not enough to the spiritual.

That members of the church have not been helped by his sermons.

That attendance at services had decreased.

The board of elders solemnly put the charges to a vote, and the congregation enthusiastically acquitted Dr. Polson by a vote of 400 to 12. And then they immediately passed a resolution keeping him as pastor, and raising his salary \$150 a year, beginning the first of this month.

The meeting was the latest the Clinton Avenue church had had in recent years. Every time an elder got up to read one of the charges against the pastor he was greeted with groans and cat-calls and hisses, and every time Dr. Polson said anything he was wildly cheered.

In refutation of the charges against him the pastor had the church treasurer read a statement showing that membership in the church had increased, that contributions had increased, also.

WHAT WILL BURKE  
TELL? ALBANY ASKS

Continued from First Page.

Carson-Martin increased trolley fare bill.

Chairman Alvah W. Burlingame, Jr., of the Senate Judiciary Committee, received word to-night that Mr. Burke had been found and accordingly made arrangements for the first real session of the committee.

On the story that Mr. Burke will tell the investigation will stand or fall.

Members of the Judiciary Committee who heard what Senator Thompson had to say yesterday—the information he gave leading to the passage of the investigation resolution by the Senate—are keeping quiet about it, but it is reported that the Thompson named Mr. Burke as the man who approached him, and that he was willing to accept as true whatever Mr. Burke said because of the satisfactory manner in which he had given Service investigating Committee was able to use the information Mr. Burke presented at the time of the Robert Colgate Wood investigation.

The excitement at the Capitol was rather intense to-night.

"What will Burke say?" and "How far will he go?" were the questions, and it was evident that beginning to-morrow the meetings of the Judiciary Committee will be well attended.

When the Carson-Martin increased fare bill, which passed the Assembly last night, was read as an Assembly measure in the Senate to-day, Republican Leader Henry Walter moved that it be advanced to the order of final passage without reference to committee.

Senator Thompson objected, and the measure was referred to the Public Revenue Committee, of which he is chairman.

New "Commander of the Faithful."

PARIS, April 9.—The Arabian King of the Hedjaz, who aided the allied campaign against the Turks in Palestine, has just issued in Mecca a manifesto claiming for himself the title of "Commander of the Faithful," which has been among the titles of the Sultans of Turkey. The King says that a great many of his subjects already have given him this title.

RENT PROFITEERING  
BILL IS SENT AHEAD

Hyman to Use Whip in Drive—Threat of Higher Taxes for House Owners.

Special Dispatch to THE SUN.

ALBANY, April 9.—The contemplated legislative drive on rent profiteers in New York city was brought a notch nearer to accomplishment to-day when the Senate advanced to the order of final passage without reference to a committee the bill by Senator Peter A. Abelen of the Bronx which would give Mayor Hyman the whip hand in administering punishment to the grabbing landlords.

The bill delegates to the Mayor appointment of a non-salaried, five man commission in each district with 50,000 inhabitants, and empowers the committee to hold hearings, compel the attendance of witnesses and production of books and papers when investigating complaints of excessive rents. Thereafter, the commission may be enabled to summon the landlord, owner or agent of the property complained of and listen to his story. Then the committee would prescribe a "fair rental" and endeavor, the bill provides, "by persuasion and an appeal to his sense of fair play and justice," to effect an adjustment.

That failing, the commission is empowered to publish broadcast the facts found against the landlord in the hope that public opinion may prove an effective curb on the profiteer. Additionally, however, the commission is directed also to file the rent schedules with the Tax Commissioners, and the Tax Commissioners may review the assessments and see whether assessments and rents are proportionate. If they are not the assessments may be increased and the profiteering landlord may have to pay the tax difference.

Prohibition enforcement got before the Senate again to-day when the Taxation and Retirement Committee of the upper house reported the so-called Excise Department bill, which would make any enforcement measures passed by Congress the law "in this State. The bill strikes the measure and think more definite action should be taken, so there will be a fight upon it when it comes up for action in the Senate.

Senator Kenneth F. Sutherland, Democrat, of Brooklyn, whose district lies down to Coney Island, came forward with a bill which the drys characterized as sounding wet. It prescribes that intoxicating liquors be defined as those containing more than 12 per cent. alcohol and malt liquors those containing more than 4 per cent. alcohol. It also would lift the tax for a saloon in cities of 500,000 or more from \$1,500 to \$2,000, and in cities of 100,000 or more from \$1,000 to \$1,500.

The Assembly passed this afternoon the firemen's three platoon bill. The vote was 113 to 18. It is expected, however, that the bill will be defeated in the Senate. In its amended form the bill calls for a compulsory referendum, to be held either at a general or a special election.

BASEBALL HEARING IS FIXED.

Gov. Smith Sets Date for Next Wednesday.

Special Dispatch to THE SUN.

ALBANY, April 9.—Gov. Smith announced to-day that he would give hearings on the Sunday baseball and Sunday motion picture bills next Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. These are the bills that have been passed on to him for signature by the Legislature.

The Rev. H. L. Bowley of New York, general secretary of the Lord's Alliance of the United States, requested the hearing. The alliance represents seventeen Christian denominations.

Gov. Smith has had many letters opposing the bill and asking him to veto them. His friends predict that he will sign them, however, as they provide for some rule on Sunday baseball and movies.

WAGE AND 8 HOUR  
BILLS PASS SENATE

But Assembly Expected to Kill Measure—Women's Programme Doomed.

Special Dispatch to THE SUN.

ALBANY, April 9.—The creation of a State Minimum Wage Commission for women and minors and the establishment of an eight hour day for women workers of New York State are provided for by bills passed in the Senate to-day. Every Senator but two, J. Henry Walters, Republican leader of Onondaga, and A. P. Brown of Chenango, voted for the minimum wage bill after an ineffectual effort to pass the Massachusetts bill of minimum wage law which would permit, instead of require, employers to accept the wage awards.

The greater part of the Republican majority in the Senate broke away from Republican Leader Walters on the eight hour day bill, too, and the final vote on this measure was 35 to 13. Those opposing it were Brown, Gibbs, Kaason, Knight, Law, Lusk, Marshall, Mullin, Sage, Townner, Walters, Walton and Whitley.

Action by the Assembly, however, is expected to kill both bills and most of the other measures in the social welfare programme proposed by the Women's Joint Legislative Conference. The only thing that would change matters in the Assembly would be a revolt of a score or more Republican Assemblymen from their leaders, and this is not considered probable, inasmuch as a conference of the Republican members of the Assembly to-day agreed that any action by the Democrats to vote the bills